SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JAMES W. BELLER,

(Office on Main street, a few doors above the Valley Bank,) At \$2 00 in advance—\$2 50 if paid within six months—or \$3 00 if not paid until after the ex-piration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of 31 00 per square for the first three inserted at the rate of 181 on per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid, and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Distant subscriptions and advertisements must b paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms for cash, at the Office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BLANKS, Will be kept constantly on hand.

ISAAC FOUKE, ATTORDET AT LATT, TRACTISES in the Superior and Interior

Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.— Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry. August 9, 1844-2m. MR. HRUMENS BRUTCHERR,

ATTORBET AT LATY, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

A TTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley August 2, 1844---t LAW MOMENTURA J. O'BANNON having permanently set A. tled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. O fice on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson." July 26, 1844-2m.

LAWKENCE B. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, VILLact as agent for persons who have Lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and will attend to the payment of taxes, and the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the ourt of the United States for Ohio, and in the State Courts of that State, where the interests of he holders of those Lands may be involved.

TrAny communications addressed to B. F. Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in reference to the above, will be promptly attended to. July 17, 1844.

S. W. HOAG, EOLLATE.

Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va., ESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his patrops of the past year. They can always find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself

A. & G. W. HOLLAND, Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, &c.

Corner of Shenadoah & High streets, HARPERS-FERRY, VA. July 26, 1844---1y.

Young Ladies' Boarding School.

ANGERONA SEMENARY. THIS School, located in the vicinity of Win

chester, and devoted to the instruction of Young Ladies in the bigher branches of educarion—designed more particularly as a Poarding School, will be resumed again, under the care of he subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September The general arrangements of the School Ill be the same as when formerly under the care the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough ourse of instruction in all the branches of an English, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms and particulars, more immediately interesting to parents, furnished on application to the undersigned, either personally or by letter.

L. EICHELBERGER.

Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844,-3m.

Harpers Ferry Male and Female SEMINARY.

THE third term of this Seminary will commence (Providence permitting) on Wednesday the 18th inst., (September.) in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M.— The usual studies embraced in an English education, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught

The subscriber being desirous to please his paons, pledges himself to do all he can for the adement of his pupils. The terms of Tuition, ame as last session. The number of scholars ed. THOMAS D. HOOVER. limited.

ptember 6, 1844--3t. B .- Latin and Greek will be taught in connection with English studies. The Seminary would have been opened one week earlier if sick-ness had not prevented. Terms made known on

Gentlemen's Finishing Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that we are having all kinds of goods made up by me of the best Tailors in the Union, for gentleen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, Vestnors, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen in the Frock Coats will be made to order for a 26. Call at the store of

A. & G. W. HOLLAND,

Hazpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

will be neatly packed and sent to a disordered.

A. & G. W. H. D, 1844. E. M. AISQUITH'S.

From Bentley's Miscellany SONG OF THE OLD BELL. "In an old village, amid older hills. That close around their verdant walls to guard, its tottering age from wintry winds. I dwell, Lonely and still, save when the chancorous rooks, Or my own fickle changes wound the ear.

Of silence in my tower!—

ANON

For full five hundred years I've swung In my old gray turret high, And many a different theme I've sung As the time went stealing by!

Pve pealed the chant of a wedding morn;

Ere night I have sadly tolled,

To say that the bride was coming, love-lorn,

To sleep in the churchyard mould!

Ding-dong,
My careless song;
Merry and sad,
Bu; neither long! For full five hundred years I've swung
In my ancient turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!

As the time went steading by!
I've swelled the joy of a country's pride,
For a victory far off won,
Then changed to gris? for the brave that died
Ere my mirth had well begun!
Ding-dong,
My careless song; Merry or sal, But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung In my breezy turnet high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!
I've chimed the dirge of a mation's grief
On the death of a dear loved king.
Then merrily rung for the next young chief;
As TOLLED, I can weep or sing!
Ding-dong,
My careless song,
Merry or and.

Merry or end, But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung,
In my crumbling torret high!
"Tis time my own d ath song were sung,
And with truth b fore I die!
I never could love the themes they gave My tyrannized tomac to tell;
One moment for craile, the next for crave—
They have worn out the old church bell!

Ding-dong,
My changeful song; Farewell now, And farewell long!

Dolitical.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE HTH CON-

GRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA: During the remarks I had the honor to submit to the great Mass Meeting of your District, near Winchester, on the 29th of August, I dwelt to some extent upon the bank question. In com-menting upon the authority of the beloved and vencrated names of Washington and Madison, in support of such an institution, and belond which the Whigs now entrench themselves, a ter explaining the particular circumstances under which the had given their assent, I then undertook to show that Virginia had steadily refused to bow to such authority; and that a Whig Assembly, compre-hending many of the Whigs now prominent tor a Bank, not only elected a well-known anti-Bank man to the Senate, so recently as 1834, but actualton and Madison by the adoption of the subjoined

Extract from the Journal of the House of Dele gates, Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1834, page 168. 4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can

not recognise, as constitutional, the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United States Bank, because in the opinion of he General Assembly, as they have heretolore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States." "Upon this resolution the vote was as follows: Ayes 97, noes 27.

The ayes-Messrs, Banks, Poulson, Cilmer, Southall, Booker, Mitchie, Myse, Faulkner, Co ston, Cartmill, Wilson, of B., Turnbull, Dailey Patterson, Bondurant, Mosely, Christian, Wyatt Johnson, Barbour, Wilson, of C., Scott, Jones of Elizabeth City and W., Baylor, Ball, Marshail, French, Stephenson, of Fayette and Nicholas, Payne, Smith, of Frederick, Hale of Giles, Sm ta, of Gloucester, Hail, of Grayson, Spencer, Bruce Lewis, Roane, Kincheloe, Botts, Graveley, Gallaher, Wager, Harwood, Hooe, of King George, Dabney, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Janney, Harrison, Kimsbraugh, May, Shepherd, Smith, of Mason and Jackson, Kendon, Garland, of M., Billingsly, Cooper, McCauly, Buck, Webb, Cabell, Collin Dunton, Harvey, McLure, Williams, Robertson, Adams, Jones, of Pendleton, Coles, Swanson, Siavin, Dupuy, Shands, Hooe, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, Moorman, Waterman, Hopkins, Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemands, Griffin, Stephenson, of Spottsylvania, Fitzleigh, Crump, Pegram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Hengre ford, Stanger, Cunningham, Brown, and Ruther-

"Noes---Messrs. Drummond, Damron, Garland of A., Stewart, Pate, McMillin, McGinnis, Burton, Hale, of Franklin, Woods, Barton, Gibson, Watkins, Carey, Vance, Sloane, Mullen, Cather, Fry, Beard, Alexander, Nash, Carrol, McDowell, Dorman, McMullen, and Mayberry."

It must be borne in mind that this resolution had been passed by the Senate, and was submitted upon its own principle and inerits to the House of Delegates; the vote upon it was taken alone, and not upon it in connection with the deposite resolutions-and those opposed to it had the fullest opportunity to vote against it, and might with pepiect propriety have done so, and yet have gone for the deposite resolutions. In truth, I can't see how any man, under oath, could have voted for this resolution, believing a bank constitutional. But this is a question of casuistry and conscience

that I leave to those immediately concerned. Satisfied that some who had supported this emphatic resolution would attempt to explain it away, read an extract from a speech of Mr. Leigh, the Senator then recently elected, to show how the resolution was understood at the time. It must not be forgotton that Mr. Leigh lived in Richmond when elected-was in daily intercourse, as presumed, with the members who elected himhat the resolution was adopted on the 11th of February, 1834, and that on the 18th of March fol lowing he delivered the following remarks:

"It is known to the Senate," said he, "that among the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia, during its last session, which have heretofore been laid before both houses of Congress, there was one declaring the opinion, that the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a National Bank; it contains, indeed, no positive instruction to the Senators representing the State in this House; but it is a deliberate, solemn, expression of the sense of the Legislature, and I have no doubt of the general dangerous exercise of the executive power. sense of the reople of Virginia on the subject; and this with reference to the question of the renewal of the charter of the present Bank of the United States. It is known to the Senate, too, that I must have ces, knowing what was expected of me when I

as misrepresenting her, as to vote for a recharter of the Bank of the U. States, for any length of time, however short, or with any modifications whatever, But, in truth, I concur in the opinion of my constituents on the constitutional question, and that entirely and exactly. I have examined the arguments hand, a power over the purse and the sword: for the constitutionality of such a corporation, over and over again, deliberarely, and, I hope, impartial-ly; and I am quite sure the opinion I have formed

is the result of my best judgment."
Now will it be pretended that Mr. Leigh did not understand the character and principle of the resolution, upon which he commented, or the wish

and intention of the General Assembly!

As I anticipated, Mr. John S. Gallaher, the Senator of the Winchester District, palpably implicated in this resolution, undertakes in the 'Free Press," of the 5th inst. what is termed "a correction."-viz: " House of Delegates .- Jan. 15, 1834.

" After the adoption of the resolutions, censuring the Removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States, for which resolutions Messrs. Faulkne, Colston, Barton, Janney, Gallaher, &c. had voted-A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer to amend

the report of the committee, by inserting before the last resolution, the following :-"Resolved, That it is not hereby intended to

give any implied sanction to the power which has been claimed by Congress, to establish a United Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Steven-

ment, by substituting therefor the following: "Resolved, That the General Assembly of Viria cannot sanction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of this General Assembly, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequen'ly and solemnly declared by the General As-

sembly." Ayes 72, noes 57. And the question being put upon the said amendment to the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, was deter-

mined in the affirmative. Ayes 72, noes 57.

AYES—Messrs, Banks, (Speaker,) Poulson,
Southall, Preston, Wilson, of Bottetourt, M'Millan, Purnbull, Dailey, Patterson, Bondurant, Samuel. Christian, Johnson, Wyatt, Scott, Baylor, Payne, Helms, Gibson, Smith, of Frederick, Hale, of Giles, Watkins, Hall, of Grayson, Bruce, Sloan, Rean, Kinchelce, Holleman, Wager, Harwood, Hooe, of King George, Carter, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Kimbrough, May, Shepterd, Garland, of Mecklenburg, Billingsly, Cooper, McCauley, Buck, Webb, Watts, Harvey, Epes, Williams, Robertson, Adams, Coles, Swanson, Slavin, Carroll, Dupuy, Shads, Hopkins, M'Mullen, Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemands, Griffin, Stevenson, of Spottsylvania, Fitzhugh, Pe-

gram, George, M'Coy, M'Culloch, Stanger, Cun-ningham, Brown and Rutherford—72.
Navs—Messrs. Drummond, Gilmer, Booker, Garland, of Amhurst, Stuart, Michie, Mayse, Pate, Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, McGinnis, Mosby, Burton, Barbour, Wilson, of Cumberland, Jones, of Dabney, Jann y, Bear, Harrison, Smith, of Mason and Jackson, Kennon, Alexander, Cabell, Collins, Danton, Parriott, M'Lure, Jones, of Pendleton, Nash, Woodhouse, Hope, of Prince William, Boothe, Thornton, McDowell, Dorman, Mooreman, Waterman, Crump and Mayberry .- 57."

He says, "the question then recarred on adopting sa d resolution (of Mr. Gilmer) as amended (by Mr. Stevenson,) and was decided in the affirmative-Aves 76, noes 53.

"Among the ayes, Messrs. Gilmer, Southall, Gibson and Smith, of Frederick, Wager, Watkins, of Goochland, McDowell, de. "Among the noes, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston,

Barton, J. S. Barbour, Vance Mullen, Botts, Gregory, Gallaher, Janney, Nash, &c. "A motion was made by Mr. Colston, that the said resolutions, as amended, be postponed in lefinitely, but the House adjourned without taking the

See Journal, pages 100 and 101." "Here are two distinct votes, in both of which Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Janney Gallaher, &c., are recorded in the negative, on the question to

declare a Bank unconstitutional.' Now, this is as perfect non sequiter. The question was not upon the constitutionality of a United States Bank, but upon the amendment of Mr. Graham's resolution. Mr. Gilmer, well known as anti-bank, voted against the amendment because, as I presume, he did not wish the deposite resolutions embarrassed by the bank question, and for the same reason, I should presume, Mr. Gallaher voted against the resolution as amended.

But Mr. Gallaher says, "On the 16th, Mr. Colston having withdrawn his motion to postpone indefinitely, it was renew-ed by Mr. Wilson, of Bottetourt, and decided in the negative-ayes 35, noes 96. Among the noes-Messrs, Faulkner, Colston,

Janney, Gallaher, Wager, &c.' So, Mr. Gallaher voted against indefinitely postponing a resolution against which he had voted

and to which he was opposed!!! Again, he says, "On the 17th, the subject was ate (not varying the principle of either,) were conresumed, and Mr. Gilmer made an ineffectual mocurred in, the 4th resolution was read as follows: tion to recommit the resolutions, (with a view to separate the Deposite and the Charter questions.) On the 18th Mr. Rutherford of Richmond view to separate them. Negatived-ayes 65, noes

Mr. Gallaher does not inform us how he voted upon these efforts to separate the bank and depos ite questions; of course I presume against them ! According to Mr. Gallaher, "The following are the resolutions, as they finally passed the House

of Delegates : "Whereas, it is deemed essential by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the power to levy taxes, appropriate money, and control the public revenue, should be made to abide, in practice, where alone it has been confided by our Constitution in the immediate representatives of the people : and whereas, all experience of the actual oneration of government demonstrates that the assumption and exercise, by them, of unauthorized powers, become precedents, if silently acquiesced in, for progressive and still greater encroachments:

Resolved, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exerting a control over the federal revenue, by causing the same to be removed, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, (where it had been deposited under authority of an act of Congress, purporting to charter said bank,) is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, an unauthorized assumption, and

"2. Resolved, That while this General Assembly will ever sustain the President of the United States in the exercise of such powers as the Constitution has clearly confided to him, it nevertheless contemplates with anxiety and distrust the dis-position evinced to extend those powers beyond could have been required. Mr. Watkins' amend-position evinced to extend those powers beyond could have been required. Mr. Watkins' amendaccepted the trust which a place in this body imposes, with a full knowledge of the resolution to poses, with a full knowledge of the resolution to which I have adverted. Under these circumstantial beautiful to the proper limitations of that instrument—a dispose of his election, the place, during the first session, which I have adverted. sition clearly manifested in the recent subjection it was a mere instruction,-Mr. Janney's was en- sion which he filled it, was rendered as embarrasswas elected, representing the sovereignty of the State, and informed as I am, of her opinion and solutions of the Ederal Government to Executive control, in the executive control as I am, of her opinion and informed as I am and inf

responsible to Congress: Deploring as this General Assembly does, that interference illegal and tutional," when in the next breath Mr. Gallaher unconstitutional, and firmly persuaded that no nation ever long maintained its freedom which surrendered to or permitted to be grasped by the same

" 3 Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested. to adopt prompt and efficient measures to remedy the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized as-

States Bank, because, in the opinion of this Gen eral Assembly, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States, as has been frequently and solemnly declared by the Gen-

eral Assembly of Virginia.

"5 Resolved, That the General Assembly do not intend by the decaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair. the force of their disapprobation of the withhold ing and withdrawing of the public deposites.

"6 Resolved, That the Governor of this com monwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."
Now, I ask Mr, Gallaher, did he not vote for all

son, or Spottsylvania, to amend the said amend-Mr. Gallaher says :--

> were there debated for about three weeks. They were returned, with the following substitute: "SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS." "BY WAY OF SUBSTITUTE."

"On Tuesday the 12th of February, 1834, the Resolutions of the House were returned from the Senate with amendments as follow: "Preamble, 1st line strike out from the word 'Whereas,' to the end of the last resolution, and in-

sert in lieu thereof the following; - The General Assembly of Virginia deem it of the utmost importance, that the power to control the pub ic revenue should be made to abide, in practice, where it has been invested by the constitution, in the immediate representatives of the people, and of the States in Congress assembled; and all experience of the practical ope ration of governments has proved, that arbitrary assumptions of power by them, or any officer o them, if silently acquiesced in, become precedents for further and still greater acts of usurpation :-

"1. Resolved by the General Assembly, That the recent act of the President of the United States, exercising a control over the public deposites, by causing them to be withheld and withdrawn, on his own responsibility, from the United States Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, McGinnis, Mosby, Bank, in which they had occurred to be locally and being the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, by the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, in the judgment of the General Assembly, a dantituding and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and to act upon the subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and thereby did all in their power, to defeat the recharter of the United States Bank, and the act of Congress chartering said bank, is, subject; a man known to be hostile to such an institution; and the act of Congre Bank, in which they had been ordered to be placed

" 2. Resolved, That while the General Assembly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such powers as the Constitu-tion has confided to him, they, nevertheless, cannot but regard with apprehension and distrust, the disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits, which he has so clearly manifested in his recent intereference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress has confided to the head of that department

" 3. Resolved, 'That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the adoption of proper measures for restoring the public money. to the Bank of the United States, or at least, for causing them to be deposited therein for the future, according to the direction and stipulation of the act of Congress chartering the said bank; if, at any time of their action on the subject the said bink be, in their opinion, a safe depository of the public treasure. " 4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can

not recognise as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States. " 5. Resolved, That the General Assembly do not intend by the declaration of their opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of he United States, to qualify, or in any manner to impair, the force of their disapprobation of the

withholding and withdrawing the public deposites. "6. Resolved, That the Governor of this commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Represen tatives in the Congress of the United States.' Mr. Gallaher then gives the

Proceedings on the 4th Resolution, returned from the Senate.

"After the three first amendments of the Sen-"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has

eral Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States." A motion was made by Mr. Watkins, to amend the same by adding thereto the following: " And that our Senators in Congress be instruct-

best efforts to prevent the re-charter of the Bank of the United States.' "Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Janney to amend the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, by inserting at the end thereof, upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and that they be further instructed to vote against the es-

tablishment of any other bank.'

He then says: Here is another distinct negative to the declaration that the Bank was unconstitutional, in which my position is clearly defined. He was elected Speaker, it is true, by a part

Now, Iask is it the fact? Does not the resolus vote, and is, as the Speaker of the American Hou

tive to the declaration that the bank was unconsti voted for the said 4th resolution.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot recognize as constitutional the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

However is constitutional the power which has been claimed by congress to establish a United States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly declared, that power is not given to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

However is the first and its intenting and general him, and its intenting and general him and its inte

The voters' names have been given.
He says, "If the reader will examine the 4th Resolution of the House, involving the principle, and also examine all the amondments offered to it at different times, and notice that we were compelled at last to choose between alternative propositions. (both of which were carried against our recorded votes,) there will be no difficulty in ascertaining he opinions of myself and associates."

Now, this is most precious! The 4th Resolu-tion distinctly affirms the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank. What was the alternative For example, the Whig journals and speakers Now, this is most precious! The 4th Resolu-United States Bank. What was the alternative proposition Mr. Gallaher alludes to, containing a different principle, I am yet to know. How was Mr. Gallaher compelled to vote for the 4th Resolution? Could he not have said no, as well as any 2. The 3 first resolutions as any analysis as a smalled by the triff; but are in fact a great deal cheaper. In Now, I ask Mr, Gallaher, did he not vote for an and each of these resolutions separately. And if so, was it necessary for him to vote for the 4th remembers, and then the 4th came up, and after the amendant himself. The following words were untered by and then the 4th came up, and after the amendant himself. The following words were untered by and then the 4th came up, and after the amendance of the resolution as sent to the Gales and Scaton's Debates, volume ix. page 465. ave? The 3 first resolutions as amended by the this they are contradicted not only by common upon the passage of the resolution as sent to the House from the Senate; and for this resolution "If there is any truth in political economy, it without necessity, without compulsion, and of his own free will Mr. John S. Gallaher, Senator for the Winchester District, voted, and, that too, "The resolutions were sent to the Senate, and officially, under oath, against what he now says was his unquestioned opinion!!! He says, "I was always a Bank man, and gave no vote inconsistent with that opinion." Of this the public can now judge.

an now judge. Mr. Gallaher says, "As to myself, individually, it is of little importance about my consistency."—
This may be true with him, and he is welcome to the comfort that such a reflection seems to afford

"I suppose Mr. Smith's chief purpose was to bear upon Mr. Leigh, who declared his concurence with the Legislature in their opinion about he Bank.

In this, Mr. Gallaher is entirely mistaken. nad no wish or desire "to bear upon Mr. Leigh, for I believe his opinion upon the Bank question yet unchanged. But my purpose was to show that many of the Virginia Whig politicians of the present day, now loud and boisterous for a Bank, recently, under the higest responsibilities and the most solemn sanctions known to the public servant, declared themselves against one, in conformity with such sentiments, elected to the Senate of the United States to represent in part the of Washington and Madison as worthless and of non-effect; but which authority they ring throughout all the limits of the Commonwealth, as omni potent and conclusive.

Far be it from me to do any man injustice, have no occasion so to do, thank God, for the accomplishment of any purpose, I entertain. But I have a right to call public men, to the bar of public opinion, and there strip them of that moral power, without which they cannot accomplish party ends, which I believe, before man and God, to be fatal to the prosperity of my country,—to public liberty,—and to the happiness of mankind.

I write, fellow citizens, in great haste, within an hour of my start for the Charlottesville Convention, without the Journal of the House of Delegates, and compelled to rely upon Mr. Gallaher' address for most of the proceedings I here present you. These circumstances may involve me in error, of which however, I am not aware; but they will also, I trust, secure me your indulgence if I should have blundered; of which, however, I entertain no fears.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect, Your fellow citizen.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH. We find the following in the American Traveler of July 18, 1834-a paper that, like neutrals nerally, has leaned clear over to Clayism. his was written, however, when the editor had no idea that this same James K. Polk would ever be a candidate for the Presidency

HON. JAMES K. POLK OF TENNESSEE.

The Speaker of the House is, considering the high station he occupies, a young man; his age is be tween forty and forty-live. In his person he is rather spare, and about five feet nine inches in height. His hair is dark, with a slight sprinkling of grey about the temples .- His countenance is expressive, and except when something occurs to disturb his equanimity, is indicative of good nature, and very often lighted up with a smile ment within is more visible through them, than through those of almost any other individual within my kuowledge. As a debator, on the floor of been claimed by Congress to establish a United the House, he always acquitted himself well; en-States Bank, because, in the opinion of the General Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly acteristics, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had ample opportuni ty to call all his efforts into requisition. Any sub ject which he undertakes to investigate, he enters into with all his powers; and it is never left until sifted to the bottom. In debating rhetorica ed, and our Representatives requested, to use their figures are seldom resorted to by him-poetry and flourish are left for those who wish to tickle b imagination-while he contents himself with sound and convincing argument, plainly, but forcibly put forth; and he never loses sight for a mo-

ment of the point in issue. Since he has occupied the Speaker's chair, his efforts have been untiring to perfect himself in parliamentary law, and to administer it with im-"And the question being put upon the said amendment proposed by Mr. Janney, was determined in the affirmative. Ayes 76, noes 47.

"[Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Coltives of a great and free people, there is mingled ston, Barton, Gibson, Gallaher, McDowell, &c.] with his manners a plain, unostentatious bearing "The question then recurred upon adopting which does honor to himself, and is in keeping the said amendment offered by Mr. Watkins, as amended, and was determined in the negative—ayes 47, noes 83. with the true principles of a republican government. This pharisaical pride which exclaims—"our eyrie buildeth in the cedar's top"—belongs

Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Col- not to James K. Polk; he is a democrat in princi ston, Barton, Gibson, Vance, Sloan, Mullen, Gal-laher, Wager, Janney, McDowell, &c.] See Jour-intercourse with him, will agree with the writer hereof in opinion, that honesty of purpose, upright-ness of principle, and an exalted sense of moral responsibility, are the beacon lights which guide

her will, even, if I should be incapable of so far important discretion for which it was unde solely ous amendment contain "another distinct nega- structions to the lex parliamentaria upon every question where, by possibility, a question could be started. He passed through the trial, however, with honor to himself, and with satisfaction to those who elected him; and his urbanity and gen-

sumption of power by the President over the public moneys of the U. States.

'4 Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia cannot sanction the power which has been claimed by Congress to establish a United States.

The constitution of the United States.

He says, "The question then recurred apon the sideration would tempt him, intentionally, to adoption of the said fourth resolution contained in the Senate's said amendment, and was detern the first breadth from what he honestly in the Senate's representation of the United States.

He says, "The question then recurred apon the sideration would tempt him, intentionally, to adoption of the said fourth resolution contained believed to be his duty; be the consequences what they may, he will ever be found pursuing that course which he thinks will result most honorably the supplier of the United States.

The voters' names have been given.

MR. CLAY IN THE RIGHT.

We are not one of those who reject a truth because it happens to be announced or acknowedged by an enemy. The great leader of the Whig party himself, wrong as he is on so many questions of legislation, is right on some others,

"If there is any truth in political economy, it

cannot be that the result would agree with the prediction-for we are instructed by all experience,

ttering this pla'n trath, that it was to overset the beautiful theory which his followers have been building up with so much pains. The duty upon an article forms, says Mr. Clay, a portion of its price. Let us take this rule of Mr. Clay's along with us, and try Mr. Clay's moderate and reasonable tariff by it. Ox chains pay four cents a pound on the iron

which they are made. This is computed to e about 175 per cent. upon its value. The voodman, therefore, who spends ten dollars in og chains, pays more than six of it either to the Government or to the American manufacturer. The duty, says Mr. Clay, forms a portion of the Smoothing irons pay two cents and a half a ound in Mr. Clay's moderate and reasonable ta-

iff. This makes an addition of about a hundred per cent. to their cost. According to Mr. Clay's bill, the laundress, for this implement of her vocation, is taxed two dollars and a half out of every five which she pays for it. Sugar pays two cents and a half a pound; mo-

farmer pays on an average, half the price that they cost acre, either to the Treasury or to the Louisiana planter. We are charged with six conts duty on refined sugar. According to Mr. Clay, this forms a part of the price, and we cannot sweeten our tea without paying a tribute to Mr. Woolsey, who left

England to help to make a tariff for Americans, of which he now reaps the benefit. Salt pays a duty of sixteen cents on the hundred weight. This makes part of the price; it is paid to the Government or pocketed by the salt

Brass kettles are charged each twelve cents for every pound they weigh. If Mr. Clay's rule be true, the tax goes into the pockets of Phelps

Fustions, the most durable of all cotton fabrics. ay a duty of more than their original cost. Acording to Mr. Clay, of every dollar which the aborer expends for a pair of fustian pantaloons, ne pays at least fifty cents to Mr. Schuck of Mat-

Shirtings are still more heavily taxed. More than half of what the laborer pays for his shirt, if there is any truth in Mr. Clay's rule, goes to the owners of the Lowell factories.

Printed calicoes are burdened with an equal tax. The farmer, when he buys a calico frock for his wife, which costs him two dollars and a half, pays the greater part of the money, if we take Mr. Clay's rule for true, to Mr. Simmons, or some other Khode Islander.

We might go on this way through the whole of the tariff. It is true that when the duty is so enormously high as to be wholly prohibitory, the price of the article is not always raised in proortion to the amount of the duty. But the only eason is, that in such cases, the duty is so heavy, hat if it were added to the price, it would make he price so exorbitant that few would have the neans to purchase. The increase of price is, however, even in such

ie price, uttered an important general truth, at he same time that he pronounced the severest ondemnation of the tariff which he now calls moerate and beneficial .- N. Y. Evening Post. CLAY WANTED TO TAX TEA AND COFFEE .-The poor terror-stricken editors of the Whig arty are becoming perfectly demented. One

rade; and the next week they charge him with

ases, an approximation more or less near to the

amount of the duty imposed, and Mr. Clay, in

lying down the rule that the duty is included in

oting for a tariff even on tea and coffee! How By reference to the proceedings of the extra session of the Whig Congress, in 1841, it will be seen that Mr. Woodbury proposed to modify the tariff bill, (then under consideration,) so as to allow tea and coffee to come in duty free. Henry Clay, and nine other Whigs voted against the proposition of Mr. Woodbury. Before the vote was taken, Henry Clay made a speech against xempting tea and coffee from taxation, and delared that, as "he feared he was to be deserted by his friends, he hoped that some of those opposed to him would vote for this tax. But, alhough several of his friends deserted him, no Democrat could be found who was ready to join him. Those who voted for striking out the tax

on tea and coffee, were as follows: Messrs, Allen, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Caloun, Choate, Clay, of Alabama,) not of Kentucky,) Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton. Graham, Huntingdon, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morellead, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ia., Sturgeon, Wright

and Young. Those who voted for taxing these articles were: Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Berrien, CLAY of Ky., Henderson, Kerr, Merrick, Preston, Rives and Southard .- TEN, all Whigs.

Ex-Governor Pope, of Kentucky, has taken the field in favor of the democratic national nomina-